



## REMARKS

Claims 1-23 are pending in the present patent application. The Examiner has rejected claims 1-23. Applicant respectfully requests re-examination and reconsideration of pending claims 1-23.

### 1. Examiner's Rejection of Claims 1-23 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Borman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,890,172) in view of Kuzma (U.S. Patent No. 5,781,901). The Examiner states:

As per claim 1, Borman et al., hereinafter Borman, teach the following subject matter:

a browsing mechanism, with browser interface 400, at Figs. 5A-5C, and col. 7, lines 52-53, configured to render a current data resource, i.e., a file retrieved by the browser, and to navigate through plural data resources, using the Back 412, Forward, and Home 414 buttons; and

an attachment mechanism, using jumper window 300, at Fig. 3, configured to retrieve an attachment from the browser in response to a user event, i.e., by a selecting a hot-link with a mouse, at col. 6, lines 55-60, the attachment associated with the current data resource, since the "hot-links are extracted from a file initially retrieved by the browser".

Regarding claim 1, Borman describes that in another embodiment, "the user will be able to invoke the product from within their electronic e-mail box simply by double-clicking on attached files" at col. 12, lines 62 - 64. However, Borman does not specifically teach attaching the attachment to an e-mail message.

On the other hand, Kuzma teaches a method for "transmitting e-mail attachments" wherein "an attachment reference comprising the network address of the attachment is supplied to the configurable e-mail page" at col. 1, lines 53 - 63. Kuzma also points out that the "e-mail message 401 is transmitted along with a relatively small attachment reference 402, instead of actually transmitting the entire attachment file along with e-mail message 401", at Fig. 4, and col. 4, line 65 to col. 5, line 14.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to attach the attachment to an e-mail message as taught by Kuzma in the invention of Borman because "network bandwidth and resources are utilized more efficiently" [see col.5, line 66 to col. 6, line 3 of Kuzma].

Borman teaches that the attachment comprises a resource locator [claim 2] at col. 7, lines 62 -63, or source data [claim 3] associated with the current data resource at col. 13, lines 32 - 38.

Kuzma teaches selecting an attachment type [claim 4] at col. 6, lines 49 - 52, which describes "launching the appropriate application corresponding to the file type of attachment 420".

Furthermore, Borman teaches that the attachment mechanism comprises a button [claim 5] with refresh/update button 326, at Fig. 3, and col.7, lines 17 -19. As to claim 6, Borman teaches navigating to a first data resource, in browser window 406, using a resource locator, with hot-link 580, in a second data resource, in jumper window 300, all at Fig. 6.

Regarding claims 7 - 11, they are similar to claims 1, 4, 2, 3, and 6. Claims 12 -16 corresponding respectively to claims 7 - 11; while 17 - 19, 21, and 23 correspond to claims 1 - 3, 6, and 1.

As per claim 20, the first part is similar to claim 4, while the second part is taught by Borman with site window 404, at col. 7, line 32, and at Fig. 5A, which allows a user to select the property value by entering the site location.

As to claim 22, Borman teaches the following:

a stack configured to contain resource locators of navigated data resources, with history creation process 712, at Fig. 7, and col. 9, lines 40 - 42; and

one or more methods configured to browse navigated data by stepping forward or backward within the stack, at col. 9, lines 43 - 56.

Applicant respectfully disagrees and submits that claims 1-23 are allowable for at least the following reasons: Borman and/or Kuzma, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest retrieving an attachment from a browsing mechanism and attaching the attachment to an email message; and there is no motivation, teaching, or suggestion to combine Borman with Kuzma. These reasons are discussed in further detail below.

Borman is directed to retrieving data from a network through a browser connected to the network. A first file includes information to identify contents of the file such as site identifiers corresponding to file locations on the Internet. The first file is displayed in a browser window, and is parsed by a jumper to generate a list of site identifiers. This list of site identifiers is then stored by the jumper and displayed in a jumper window. Upon user command, the jumper determines which of the stored site identifiers is currently selected and automatically selects the next. The jumper then directs the browser to access the file at the site corresponding to automatically selected site identifier. Finally, the browser is directed to display the file the browser has retrieved in the browser window. There is no teaching or suggestion in Borman for attaching anything to an email message, or for providing anything to an email attachment mechanism.

Kuzma is directed to transmitting e-mail attachments from a sender of a network to a recipient of the network. According to an embodiment, an attachment is stored in a storage means visible to the network, the attachment having a unique network address. The sender requests an e-mail option from the recipient, which provides a configurable e-mail page to the sender in response to the request. An attachment reference comprising the network address of the attachment is supplied to the configurable e-mail page. Unlike the claimed invention, the attachment in Kuzma is not retrieved from a browsing mechanism.

The Examiner states that it would have been obvious to attach the attachment to an e-mail message as taught by Kuzma in Borman to utilize network bandwidth and resources more efficiently. However, the Examiner admits that Borman does not specifically teach attaching the attachment (i.e. hot-links) to an e-mail message. Borman's jump window, which picks hot links from a browser, is not part of an e-mail system and is not invoked for e-mail attachment. The jump window has no disclosed capability of working with an e-mail system to attach the hot-links to e-mail messages. Thus, Borman fails to teach or suggest an attachment mechanism that retrieves an attachment from a browser mechanism and attaches the attachment to an email message. Applicant submits that Borman also fails to provide any motivational basis for combination with any sort of email application.

As with Borman, Kuzma also fails to teach or suggest the claimed attachment mechanism. Kuzma does not suggest from where the attachment reference is obtained other than from the sender. There is no reference to a browser mechanism associated with retrieving the attachment. Hence, there is no mention of an attachment mechanism for generating the attachment in Kuzma. In failing to suggest a particular mechanism for generating the attachment, Kuzma also fails to provide any motivation for combination with the apparatus of Borman for such a purpose. Applicant can only surmise that the Examiner has relied upon the disclosure of the present application and the improper use of hindsight to form this obviousness rejection.

Given the combination of Borman and Kuzma, and absent the disclosure of the present invention, Applicant submits that one skilled in the art might use the jumpsite mechanism of Borman to obtain a list of sites from an email attachment after the associated email message has already been received through the email means of Kuzma. This combination of Borman and Kuzma does not teach or suggest the claimed invention, which is directed to obtaining an attachment to attach to an email message. Rather, this combination applies to activities after an email message has been received. Further, such a combination does not provide any special benefit in accordance with the motivations within the respective references, and is actually counter to the motivation specified by the Examiner, i.e., increasing network efficiency.

The goal of utilizing network bandwidth and resources more efficiently cannot logically be a motivation for combining Borman and Kuzma because adding Borman to Kuzma defeats the stated goal. While Kuzma alone may increase bandwidth and resource efficiency, combining Borman with Kuzma actually calls for the expenditure of more bandwidth and resources. Kuzma teaches sending a small attachment reference, rather than the entire attachment file, along with the e-mail message, thus saving bandwidth and resources. On the other hand, adding Borman to Kuzma requires that a browser be opened up and used to retrieve data from a network, thus necessitating the use of extra resources and bandwidth. Thus, Applicant submits that the combination of Borman and Kuzma does not teach or suggest the claimed invention, and,

further, that it is non-obvious and counter to the references themselves to form such a combination.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that independent claims 1, 7, 12, 17 and 23 are allowable over the cited art. Further, dependent claims 2-6, 8-11, 13-16 and 18-22, being dependent upon allowable base claims, are also allowable.



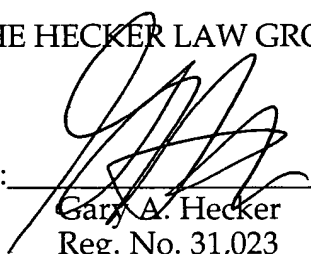
CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that the cited references, either alone or in combination, do not anticipate, teach, disclose, or suggest the present invention. Thus, Applicant submits that claims 1-23 are in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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